

OTRYT MEDICAL LIMITED
UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025
(As modified by Sections 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)

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DIRECTOR AND OTHER INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Bartłomiej Rokosz
Dorota Holynska-Rokosz

SECRETARY

Dorota Holynska-Rokosz

ACCOUNTANTS

McKenna Law Limited
The Archway
Malahide Marina Village
Malahide
Co. Dublin
Ireland

BANKERS

Bank of Ireland
Patrick Street
Cork
Ireland

REGISTERED OFFICE

64 The Terrace
Robswall
Malahide
Co. Dublin
Ireland

COMPANY OFFICE NUMBER

746927

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2025**

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current assets	7,523	35,361
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(24,355)	(35,261)
Net current assets/(liabilities)	(16,832)	100
Total assets less current liabilities	(16,832)	100
Net assets/(liabilities)	(16,832)	100
Capital and reserves	(16,832)	100

We, as the directors of Otryt Medical Limited state that;

- (a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,
- (b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in Section 358 is complied with,
- (c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and
- (d) I acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare Financial Statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to Financial Statements so far as they are applicable to the company.
- (e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in Section 352 Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with Section 353 Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Director and authorised for issue on 10 January 2026.

Bartłomiej Rokosz
Director

Dorota Holynska- Rokosz
Director

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The company's registered office is 64 The Terrace, Robswall, Malahide, Co. Dublin, Ireland. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in Republic of Ireland and the company registration number is 746927.

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime - 'FRS 105', the Companies Act 2014 OR other than where the true and fair view override has been invoked as detailed below.

(b) Currency

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

(c) Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

(d) Taxation

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the year. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Deferred tax is not recognised.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Trade and other creditors

Creditors and other creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(i) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

(ii) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

(k) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2. MOVEMENT ON PROFIT AND LOSS RESERVES

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1 August	-	-
Loss for the financial year	(16,932)	-
Profit and loss reserve at 31 July	<u>(16,932)</u>	<u>-</u>